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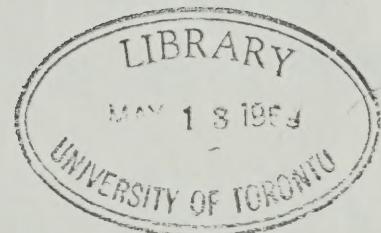
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A REPORT ON CANADA'S
EXTERNAL AID PROGRAMS



EXTERNAL AID OFFICE



Fiscal Year 1965-66



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EXTERNAL AID PROGRAMS 1965-66

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CANADA'S DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

This report summarizes activities under Canada's bilateral development assistance programs in the fiscal year 1965-66.

Funds for aid purposes for which the External Aid Office has operational and administrative responsibilities were appropriated under the following votes:

GRANTS: VOTE 35

1. Economic, technical, educational and other assistance (including International Emergency Relief)	\$55.6 million
2. International Food Aid program: (including \$15 million supplementary)	\$35.0 million

LOANS: VOTE L14A

Special loan assistance for developing countries	\$50.0 million
	<u>\$140.6 million</u>

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

The Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the principal international aid co-ordinating agency, makes an annual assessment of the flow of long-term financial resources to the less-developed world. In this category are included those credits which have maturities in excess of five years, such as are extended under Section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act. Such loans contain an aid element, in that their long maturity periods enable developing countries to procure capital goods which they would be unable to purchase on normal commercial terms. During 1965-66, ECIC committed \$49.3 million in long-term loans to developing countries, compared with \$76 million in the fiscal year 1964-65. Annual commitment totals are subject to considerable fluctuation.

In addition to providing bilateral assistance, Canada is also a substantial contributor to a number of multilateral aid programs such as the United Nations Development Program, the U.N. Children's Fund and the International Development Association (World Bank). In 1965-66, contributions and subscriptions to these organizations totalled \$24.6 million, compared with \$17.5 million in 1964-65.

* Includes food aid programs, a part of which is used for contributions in kind to U.N. programs.

In summary:	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>1964-65</u>
Bilateral Development Program: *	\$140.6 million	\$132.6 million
Export Credits:	\$ 49.3 million	\$ 76.0 million
Multilateral Aid:	\$ 24.6 million	\$ 17.5 million
TOTALS	\$214.5 million	\$226.1 million

INTERNATIONAL CO-ORDINATION

Canada continued to take an active part in various aid-co-ordinating agencies, such as the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the consortia and consultative groups organized by the World Bank. One of the major subjects under discussion among the industrialized nations has been the heavy debt burden carried by many less-developed countries. The World Bank has estimated that a large proportion of the financial resources received by these countries is not available for new investment but flows back to the donor nations in the form of interest payments and dividends. In this respect, Canada was commended for the highly concessional terms of its aid.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES

Apart from the aid programs administered by the Canadian government, a considerable amount of economic, educational and social development assistance is provided by Canada's voluntary organizations. It has been estimated that some \$25,000,000 is contributed annually by Canadians for this type of work carried out overseas by churches and other private agencies.

In 1965-66 assistance to the extent of \$500,000 was given to the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO) to help that organization place a number of people in field work in developing countries. Canada was able to supplement the work of the Canadian Freedom from Hunger Campaign Committee (now the Canadian Hunger Foundation), which sponsored and continues to support the Food Technology Centre at Mysore, India. The Government of Canada acceded to a request from the Government of India to permit counterpart funds, generated by supplies of food and industrial commodities, to be used to establish an international hostel at the centre.

* Includes food aid program, a part of which is used for contributions in kind to U. N. programs.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

During the year, Canada became a charter member of the Asian Development Bank, which is expected to make a major contribution to the economic development of a region stretching from Iran to Korea. Under the charter, the Bank is empowered to augment its paid-in capital resources by borrowing in world financial markets. It was set up on lines similar to those of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which issues development loans on practical business terms. Except in special cases, purchases with funds loaned by the Bank are made only in member countries, including Canada.

Canadian support was viewed as a logical extension of this country's long and continuing interest in the Colombo Plan region. The Bank is empowered to accept the administration of special funds placed at its disposal by governments. Thus, in addition to Canada's special subscription, it was hoped that procedures could be worked out with the Bank to ensure the most effective use of Canada's resources under bilateral development assistance.

EMERGENCY RELIEF

In 1965-66, the Government included in the External Aid vote an item of \$100,000 for emergency relief so that a quick response could be made to appeals on the authority of the Secretary of State for External Affairs. In almost every case, the administrative assistance of the Canadian Red Cross Society is employed in directing the funds to the most appropriate relief purposes. Funds were used in 1965-66 to relieve the effects of natural disasters in Chile, Greece, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Korea, Jordan and Indonesia.

FOOD AID

The food needs of India, aggravated in 1965-66 by severe drought, rapidly-increasing population and foreign exchange problems, brought Canada's food aid program into sharp relief and resulted in an increase of \$13,000,000 over the amount provided in 1964-65.

Before the end of the fiscal year, the government announced its intention to seek Parliamentary approval of a \$75,000,000 food aid budget for 1966-67.

This expansion in direct food aid has been supplemented by the employment of increasing amounts of bilateral assistance for the promotion of agricultural production in the developing nations.

Canada's food and agricultural aid has taken the form of fishing vessels, farm machinery, pesticides, fertilizers, food storage warehouses, refrigeration units, equipment and aircraft for crop spraying.

Hydro-electric projects with which Canada has been associated have involved irrigation, land reclamation, rural electrification and flood control. Canada has also sent overseas a large number of co-operative advisers, agricultural and fisheries experts and has trained many students in its agricultural schools and colleges under External Aid programs. In addition, Canadian contributions of funds and personnel to the programs of international agencies have helped to establish long-range agricultural development programs.

Last year, Canada undertook such projects as irrigation and land reclamation (Ghana, \$650,000), fertilizer supply (India, \$3,500,000), resources survey (Malaysia, \$1,000,000), fertilizer supply (Pakistan, \$875,000) and river basin development (Ecuador, \$1,260,000).

Canada also assisted the West Indies, Kenya, Nigeria, Zambia and Thailand in projects with associated agricultural benefits.

EDUCATION

Educational assistance continued to expand. During the 1965-66 academic year, Canada had 533 teachers and professors, 39 educational administrators and 31 educational advisers on External Aid assignments overseas. This represented an increase of 203 over the number of teachers and professors serving abroad in 1964-65. The number of foreign students in this country under External Aid sponsorship climbed to 2,538 from 1,820. Since 1960, annual expenditures on fees or allowances, transportation and related costs for experts, teachers and trainees have risen from approximately \$1,000,000 to \$17,350,000.

Under its teacher program Canada continued to place priority on meeting requests for staff assigned to teacher training positions and senior posts in secondary schools. It is particularly in the teacher training colleges where Canadian personnel are given an opportunity of making the most effective contribution to the goals of increasing the local supply of qualified teachers and raising standards of instruction. In 1965-66 approximately half of the Canadian teachers overseas were undertaking duties as teacher trainers, and a substantial number of those in secondary schools were participating in courses of in-service training. In addition, many of those not formally involved in important training were able, by virtue of their experience and seniority, to make important contributions in key positions to curriculum development and improved methods of instruction. In terms of subjects, the

greatest needs of the developing countries are for teachers of Mathematics and Science, the French and English languages, and Vocational subjects, and most teachers in 1965-66 were instructing in these disciplines.

Under the university program, Canadians undertook such individual assignments as professor of veterinary pathology at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, professor of organic chemistry at the University of Guyana, British Guiana, and professor of botany at the University of Peshawar, Pakistan. Other Canadians served as members of teams provided by Canadian universities under general contractual arrangements with the External Aid Office. Progress was made on a number of such projects which were begun in earlier years, in particular with the University of Toronto to establish a faculty of Engineering at the Karnataka Regional Engineering College at Mangalore, India, and with the University of British Columbia to establish a Department of Adult Education at Rajasthan University, Mysore, India. Plans were also made to undertake new co-operative arrangements as, for example, with McGill University to establish a medical faculty in Nairobi, Kenya. These projects have been undertaken with the hope that they will lay the foundations of continuing links between Canadian universities and universities of the developing countries.

The 1965-66 academic year marked the introduction of a scheme of Fellowships under the Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. During the year three Research Fellowships were awarded to university professors for study at Canadian universities for a period of a full academic year. In addition, four Visiting Fellowships were awarded to professors and others prominent in the field of public education who were brought to Canada for shorter periods of study. Canada financed the studies of 222 Commonwealth Scholars during the year, 80% of them from developing countries. Scholarships in other Commonwealth countries were awarded to 77 Canadians.

During the year, four Canadian-built schools in the Little Eight islands of the Caribbean were opened and, as the year ended, preparations were made for the opening of the new Trades Training Centre at Accra, Ghana. While in Nigeria, Prime Minister L. B. Pearson announced the Canadian decision to assist in the construction of a high school at Benin City, in Nigeria's western region. Progress was made on the development of a system of comprehensive schools in Thailand, covering equipment and training together valued at \$1,000,000 in long-term development loans and \$500,000 in grant aid. Canada decided to send 900 tons of paper to the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville) to aid textbook production over the next three years.

In addition to the Canadians assigned to formal educational institutions, 277 technical advisers served in a wide variety of fields including medicine, health, air services, hydro management, wheat breeding and rust research. In these areas also, "pairing" arrangements were established between Canadian and overseas institutions.

THE COLOMBO PLAN

Canada was a founding member of the Colombo Plan for economic development in South and South-East Asia. The principal donor countries are Australia, Britain, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States of America; in addition, several countries in the region are now extending technical assistance to their neighbors.

Canadian contributions under the plan to the end of the fiscal year 1965-66 have amounted to \$670,619,000; the chief recipients of this aid have been the Commonwealth countries of Ceylon, India, Malaysia and Pakistan. Non-Commonwealth countries in the area are also eligible for Canadian assistance.

Commonwealth Countries

Ceylon

From 1950 up to and including 1965-66 economic assistance totalling \$36,086,000 was allocated by Canada to Ceylon as follows:

Capital Assistance	\$16,248,000
Food Aid	\$16,422,000
Commodity Aid	\$ 484,000
Technical Assistance	\$ 1,932,000
Development Loans	\$ 1,000,000

During the year under review, the two-miles-long runway at Ceylon's International Airport of Katunayake was completed and a special development loan was made to enable construction of the airport's terminal building. Work continued on the expansion of the Mutwal fish refrigeration plant, built earlier as a Canadian project.

Last year, in addition to \$2,000,000 of flour, Canada's commodity shipments to Ceylon consisted of \$150,000 of fertilizer and \$150,000 of newsprint. A \$1,000,000 development loan was negotiated, enabling Ceylon to purchase Canadian asbestos fibre.

These commodities were supplied as a result of a meeting of donor countries sponsored by the World Bank at which Ceylon's critical foreign exchange position was considered.

Since 1950, including 1965-66, 145 Ceylonese students have received training in Canada and 49 Canadian teachers and advisers have served in Ceylon. In 1965-66, Canada financed the training of 32 students from Ceylon and sent two advisers to that country.

India

From 1950 up to and including 1965-66 economic assistance totalling \$354,818,000 was allocated by Canada to India as follows:

Capital Assistance	\$105,359,000
Food Aid	\$103,030,000
Commodity Assistance	\$111,514,000
Technical Assistance	\$ 4,675,000
Development Loan Assistance	30,000,000
Contingency	\$ 240,000

During the year, work continued on the Idikki Hydro-electric power project, which includes damming the Periyar and Cheruthoni rivers in the State of Kerala and constructing a 500,000 kw generating plant. The Canadian component will consist of \$20,000,000 in special development loan funds and \$5,000,000 in grant aid to provide engineers and technicians for design and construction, generating plant and construction equipment and transmission line facilities.

Towards the end of the year under review, Power House Number Four of the Kundah Hydro-electric project in the State of Madras was commissioned; this marked the end of a five-year Canadian association with the undertaking. Canada's contribution in engineering services, generating equipment and other materials amounted to \$45,000,000.

Canada also extended assistance in a geological survey to develop and exploit India's natural resources. This is to be phased over a three-to-five year period at an estimated total Canadian loan fund cost of \$9.5 million to supply equipment and to train Indian drillers. Under another \$9.5 million loan allocation Canada agreed to help in the establishment of the Sohan Lal pulp and paper mill. In addition 13 locomotives were built by a Canadian manufacturer for the Port of Calcutta authority under a \$2.15 million loan.

As a result of the emergency food situation developing in India, Canada supplemented its original 1965-66 allocation of \$10 million in food aid with an additional \$15 million. In addition, the Canadian government announced its intention to forgive the repayment by India of \$10 million, due on a loan agreement entered into in 1958 for the purchase of Canadian wheat.

Under the technical assistance program, a total of 842 Indian students have received training in Canada and 45 Canadian advisers and teachers served in India. During the last academic year, 196 Indian students were in Canada.

Pakistan

From 1950 up to and including 1965-66, Canada allocated economic assistance totalling \$213,176,000 to Pakistan as follows:

Capital Assistance	\$ 91,984,000
Food Aid	\$ 43,635,000
Commodity Assistance	\$ 54,142,000
Technical Assistance	\$ 3,899,000
Contingency	\$ 515,000
Development Loans	\$ 19,000,000

Work was continued on the following projects in 1965-66:

Bheramara-Goalpara Transmission Line. A 110 mile link between the Canadian-financed steam generating plants at Bheramara and Goalpara.

Comilla-Sylhet Transmission Line. A 140 mile line connecting the steam power plants at Fenchuganj and Sylhet with the main grid system of East Pakistan at Siddhirjanj.

Sukkur Thermal Electric Power Plant (West Pakistan). Stage 1 was commissioned in March 1965 and consists of 50,000 kw thermal power generating plant and approximately 600 miles of transmission and distribution line.

Chittagong Land-Use Survey. A survey of the economic capabilities of some 33,000 square miles of the Chittagong Hill Tracts in East Pakistan.

Khulna Hardboard Plant (East Pakistan). This will have an annual productive capacity of 30 million square feet of 1/8" board. A Canadian firm has been responsible for design, overseeing construction and the training of Pakistani technicians.

East-West Transmission line crossing the Ganges. Canada's cost is estimated at \$10,000,000 in development loan assistance.

An agreement was signed between Pakistan and Canada leading to the financing of a nuclear-powered generating station near Karachi through funds made available by development loan and credits extended under Section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act.

During the year, Pakistan was given \$4 million in food aid and \$7,475,000 worth of industrial commodities. Under the technical assistance program, 154 Pakistani students were in Canada and four Canadian teachers and eight advisers worked in Pakistan, bringing the totals since 1950 to 533 students and 42 advisers and teachers.

Malaysia (Malaya, Sarawak and Sabah)

Since 1950, Canada has allocated \$16,075,000 in economic assistance to Malaysia as follows:

Capital Assistance	\$11,146,000
Technical Assistance	\$ 3,929,000
Development Loan Assistance	\$ 1,000,000

Work continued during the year on a natural resources survey which will form the basis of a program to develop Malaysia's forestry, agricultural and mining industries. Among other things this project, to which Canada is contributing \$1,500,000, involves the aerial photography of 50,000 square miles and the provision of advisers to assist Malaysia in the analysis and use of the survey data of the Malayan mainland and larger offshore islands. Equipment worth \$3,000,000 is being supplied to 54 comprehensive and secondary trade schools for the teaching of skilled subjects, and assistance is also being provided for a sawmill training establishment, medical services, a boys' school and a water and sewerage survey.

Since 1950, 398 Malaysian students have been trained in Canada and 133 teachers and advisers sent to Malaysia. In the fiscal year under review, comparable figures were 224 and 59.

Singapore

A distinct program was undertaken for Singapore as a result of its separation from Malaysia. Consideration was given to a feasibility study of the harbour area as well as a project to help equip a technical trade school. (These projects were approved for the fiscal year 1966-67.)

A total of \$120,000 worth of vocational and technical school equipment was provided in the years 1957-62. Up to the end of the year under review, 103 students were trained in Canada (76 last year) and 33 advisers were sent to Singapore (16 last year).

Non-Commonwealth Countries

Afghanistan

Canadian assistance under the Colombo Plan commenced in September 1965. Four students have been trained in Canada, and one Canadian specialist in grain production was sent to Afghanistan.

Brunei

Canadian assistance to Brunei under the Colombo Plan has been limited to technical assistance. A total of 9 students from Brunei have been trained or are now training in Canada.

Burma

Since 1950, Canada has allocated a total of \$6,312,000 for economic assistance to Burma as follows:

Capital Assistance	\$1,903,000
Food Aid	\$3,350,000
Technical Assistance	\$1,059,000

The major Canadian project is the construction of the Thaketa Bridge, which will connect the city of Rangoon with one of its suburbs. Canada has agreed to contribute up to \$1,790,000 of the foreign exchange costs of the bridge and Burma is providing local cost support of \$2,080,000 from counterpart funds generated from the sale of Canadian-supplied commodities.

During the year under review, Burma was given \$350,000 worth of wheat and wheat flour.

Since 1950, 191 Burmese students have been trained in Canada and 13 Canadian advisers have been sent to Burma. In 1965-66, 17 Burmese students were in Canada and one medical technician was serving in Burma.

Cambodia

Since 1950, Canada has allocated a total of \$629,000 for economic assistance to Cambodia as follows:

Capital Assistance	\$ 16,000
Food Aid	\$100,000
Technical Assistance	\$513,000

The capital assistance given to Cambodia has been in the form of aid to veterinary service clinics. A project to print 1,000 copies of a technical text book at an estimated cost of \$5,000 was undertaken during the year 1965-66.

Cambodia is one of the four countries which will benefit from the \$1.3 million Mekong River project which Canada undertook for the mapping of the Mekong River Basin. (See Laos, Thailand, Vietnam.)

A total of 103 students from Cambodia have studied in Canada and 14 advisers have been sent to Cambodia from Canada. Comparable figures for 1965-66 are 26 and 7.

Philippines

Canadian assistance to the Philippines has totalled \$559,000. Canada has accepted 215 students for training (47 last year) and has supplied one technical adviser.

Thailand

Canada has given Thailand \$1,006,500 in technical assistance, which consists of training 243 students (68 in the year under review) and providing 17 advisers (10 in 1965-66).

A development loan of \$1,000,000 is being advanced to finance school equipment and supplies for a program to establish twenty comprehensive schools in Thailand between 1965-70. In connection with this program, Canada will help to train teachers at a grant aid cost of \$500,000. Nine professors from the University of Manitoba were helping to establish faculties of engineering and agriculture at the University of the North East, Kohn Kaen.

Thailand is another beneficiary of the Mekong River project and the Nam Ngum hydro development. (See also Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.)

Vietnam

Since 1953, a total of \$3,810,332 in economic assistance has been allocated to Vietnam as follows:

Capital Assistance	\$ 505,700
Food Aid	\$1,000,000
Technical Assistance	\$2,304,632

Canada agreed to establish improved facilities for the treatment of tuberculosis at Quang Ngai provincial hospital and a program of recruitment for additional medical and nursing staff was undertaken. At the end of the fiscal year, three Canadian doctors were working in Vietnam as Colombo Plan advisers.

Since 1953, Canada has shipped \$940,000 worth of wheat and \$60,000 worth of butter to Vietnam. Counterpart funds generated by these supplies have been used to establish medical facilities at the University of Hue.

A total of 380 Vietnamese students have been trained in Canada (191 in 1965-66). The four advisers sent out since the program was inaugurated were working in Vietnam during the year.

Vietnam is a beneficiary of Mekong River Basin assistance. (See also Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand.)

Indonesia

Since 1950, a total of \$5,216,000 in economic assistance has been allocated to Indonesia as follows:

Capital Assistance	\$ 403,000
Food Aid	\$2,550,000
Technical Assistance	\$2,263,000

No new capital projects were undertaken during 1965-66 and no commodity shipments were made.

There were 35 Indonesian students in Canada during the year, bringing the overall total since 1950 to 390. To date 14 Colombo Plan advisers have been sent to Indonesia; at present there are no Canadian advisers in the field.

Korea

Economic assistance to Korea has been limited to technical assistance. To date, 128 Korean students have been trained in Canada (19 during 1965-66).

During the year, a request was received for assistance in upgrading the Korean dairy cattle industry and a team of experts was being recruited to make an investigation of the situation in Korea.

Laos

Economic assistance to Laos has totalled \$368,000, largely in the form of technical assistance; in conjunction with this program audio-visual teaching aids were provided last year. Of the 61 Laotian students trained in Canada, 35 were studying here last year. To date 8 advisers have been sent by Canada to Laos, five of them last year.

Laos is one of the four countries which will benefit from the \$1.3 million Mekong River project which Canada undertook for the mapping of the Mekong River Basin. Canada has agreed to contribute \$2 million towards the Nam Ngum hydro and irrigation project in the region. (See Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam.)

Nepal

Economic assistance to Nepal has totalled \$335,000. Seven Nepalese students have been trained in Canada and \$60,000 worth of wheat has been sent to Nepal.

INDUS BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Canada was an original signatory of the Indus Basin Development Fund agreement signed in September, 1960, and has undertaken to contribute \$38.9 million in the period 1960-70. Total foreign exchange cost of the project is set at \$1,210 million.

The Indus Basin development plan was devised by the World Bank in an effort to resolve the dispute between India and Pakistan over the use of the waters of the Indus Basin. The dispute arose because the border demarcation between the two Commonwealth members cuts across six major rivers of the Indus system. India controls the upper reaches of the rivers and was anxious to expand its use of their waters, whereas Pakistan was anxious to preserve its traditional supply.

After eight years of negotiation the scheme agreed upon was a ten-year multilateral enterprise, administered by the World Bank. The objective is to achieve maximum productivity for some 23 million acres of land in the Indus plain area which produce 75 per cent of West Pakistan's food and fibre; in addition the project will increase the supply of electric power and irrigate arable land serving millions of people.

The Indus Basin project will include the largest earth-moving task ever undertaken, the construction of a major dam, seven river diversion barrages and 430 miles of canals in a complex of four watercourse systems.

SPECIAL COMMONWEALTH AFRICAN ASSISTANCE PLAN

Generally speaking, SCAAP is the counterpart in Africa of the Colombo Plan in Asia. The Colombo Plan, however, was extended to include non-Commonwealth countries, whereas SCAAP is exclusively a Commonwealth scheme. The major donors are Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

In 1960 the Canadian Government undertook to make grant aid available to Commonwealth Africa at the rate of \$3.5 million annually over a three-year period beginning April 1, 1961. This assistance was increased to \$6.5 million in the fiscal year 1964-65 and to \$9.5 million in 1965-66. During the year under review, Canada began to provide special development loan assistance to SCAAP countries. The first such loan was signed November 1, 1965, making available to Nigeria \$3.5 million for the purchase of cable for a telecommunications project.

A high priority has been assigned by African countries to educational and technical assistance and Canadian programs have concentrated on these sectors. Figures compiled for the 1965-66 academic year show that 581 Commonwealth African students were being trained in Canada and 312 teachers and 115 technical advisers were on External Aid assignment in Africa.

Basutoland

During 1965, Canada undertook to provide library shelving for the University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. A total of 38 students have been brought to Canada for study, 27 of them in the year under review. Canada has sent four teachers and five technical advisers to serve in Basutoland.

Bechuanaland

Seven students from Bechuanaland have been trained in Canada, four of them during 1965-66. Under the technical assistance program three teachers and two advisers have been sent from Canada to serve in Bechuanaland.

Gambia

Ten students from Gambia were studying in Canada in 1965-66 out of a total of 13 brought to Canada since the program began in 1961-62. Two teachers were sent to Gambia.

Ghana

The Trades Training Centre at Accra was on the point of official opening as the 1965-66 fiscal year came to an end. Canada contributed \$1,155,000 towards the construction, equipping and staffing of the Centre, which will accommodate 400 students.

Canada is engaged in an irrigation and land reclamation scheme in the Northern Region to bring dry savannah lands under cultivation. A team of agricultural experts from the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration undertook a feasibility study and PFRA specialists are now working in Ghana to implement the project at a Canadian cost of \$650,000.

Canada has brought a total 224 students to this country for training (104 in 1965-66) and has sent 90 teachers and 75 advisers to Ghana (79 and 35 respectively, during the year).

Kenya

In 1963, Canada undertook a forest inventory at an estimated cost of \$750,000 and work on this was still underway in 1965-66. The project involves aerial photography, land-use studies and surveys of wood resources. More than 55 Kenyans have received training from Canadian experts serving on the project. Canada is also supplying \$120,000 worth of aviation electronics equipment.

Canada has agreed to provide \$250,000 worth of assistance in clinical training for medical students at the Kenyatta National Hospital in Nairobi. Teams of instructors in pediatrics and internal medicine have been recruited from McGill University.

A recent undertaking is a \$350,000 wheat production improvement scheme involving the provision of Canadian scientists and the training of Kenyan plant breeders over a five-year period.

Canada has brought a total of 69 students to this country for training (47 in 1965-66) and has sent 22 teachers and 16 advisers to Kenya (21 and 10 in the year under review).

Malawi

A total of 21 students have been trained in Canada, 19 of them during the year 1965-66. There were eight teachers and 13 advisers serving in Malawi.

Under capital assistance a preliminary economic feasibility study of the pulpwood industry in Malawi was completed and funds were allocated during the year to provide equipment for a flight information centre.

Mauritius

Canada has brought a total 30 students from Mauritius (23 in 1965-66) and sent three teachers and three advisers.

Nigeria

During 1965-66, a forest inventory survey of the Eastern Region was being carried out under Canadian auspices at a total cost of \$300,000. Work was also under way on aerial photography and the compilation of maps for the cities of Ibadan and Benin and other parts of the western region (\$1,580,000). A rural water resources feasibility survey (\$215,000) was also initiated. Approval was given to the construction, equipping and staffing of a technical high school at Benin City at a Canadian cost of \$1,500,000. Nigerian instructors will be trained in Canada.

Smaller projects included the provision of data processing equipment and sets of Canadian legal publications to government and university libraries.

Canada has brought 224 Nigerian students to this country for training (101 in 1965-66) and has sent to Nigeria a total of 107 teachers and 16 advisers, (83 and 14 in the year under review).

Rhodesia

Canada has brought 49 Rhodesian students to Canada for training, of whom 36 were studying in Canadian institutions in 1965-66. Of the nine Canadian teachers in Rhodesia at the time of the unilateral declaration of independence, five were transferred to Ghana and four to Nigeria.

Sierra Leone

Canada has brought 53 students from Sierra Leone for training (36 in 1965-66) and has sent 14 teachers.

Tanzania

Several aerial mapping projects were being carried out in Tanzania: one in the southeastern region with a Canadian contribution of \$1,000,000 and another in the Kilombero Valley, both to produce maps as a preliminary step in the area's economic development. A preliminary town planning survey for Dar-es-Salaam was completed and a \$450,000 development loan was extended for the preparation of a master plan. Mobile cinema vans, trucks for the National Parks Service and Forestry Department and equipment for Dar-es-Salaam Technical College were supplied at an overall cost of \$460,000. A \$2,000,000 development loan was approved for the construction of transmission line.

The total number of Tanzanian students brought to Canada was raised to 66 during 1965-66, when the training of 52 was financed. Canada has sent a total of 39 teachers and 30 technical advisers to Tanzania, 61 of them serving there in 1965-66.

Uganda

Canada supplied mobile cinema vans, educational films, handicraft training equipment and forestry, fishing and geological survey equipment. Since 1960-61, when aid was first extended to Uganda, Canada has brought 113 students to this country for training (100 in 1965-66) and has sent to Uganda 33 teachers and 18 advisers (30 and 14 during 1965-66).

Zambia

Canada is sharing with Great Britain in studying the feasibility of a railway which would link Lusaka in Zambia with Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania.

There were 16 students from Zambia studying in Canada last year of a total of 23 brought to Canada under aid programs. Canada has sent four teachers and two technical advisers to Zambia.

FRENCH-SPEAKING AFRICA

This program was initiated in April 1961 for the 21 countries which were formerly French or Belgian dependent territories. For the first three years there was an annual appropriation of \$300,000 and particular emphasis was placed on educational assistance. During the fiscal year 1964-65 the appropriation was increased thirteen-fold to \$4 million. The 1965-66 appropriation totalled \$7.5 million including \$2 million in development loans for suitable capital projects.

In 1965-66 there were 187 teachers, university professors and advisers on assignment to Cameroun (31), Chad (13), Congo-Brazzaville (3), Congo-Leopoldville (8), Dahomey (8), Guinea (1), Ivory Coast (11), Mali (5), Morocco (5), Niger (4), Rwanda (39), Senegal (20), Togo (8), Tunisia (31). There were 69 students from French-speaking African states studying in Canada.

Algeria

Canadian aid was first extended in 1961. Canada has undertaken to provide civilian pilot training for Algeria at a cost of \$110,000. Under the technical assistance program, a total of nine Algerians have studied in Canada.

Cameroun

Canada undertook a feasibility survey of certain aspects of the livestock industry in West Cameroun, which could subsequently involve other areas of Cameroun.

Approximately 100 tons of paper was supplied for the UN sponsored Book Production Centre at Yaoundé. Textbooks and educational brochures will be produced for Gabon, Central African Republic, Congo-Brazzaville, and Chad as well as Cameroun.

A series of 84 educational films, prepared by the National Film Board, has been supplied to Cameroun for use in schools and adult education programs.

In 1965-66, there were 31 Canadian teachers and advisers serving in Cameroun and 28 students from Cameroun receiving training in Canada.

Central African Republic

A series of 84 educational films was supplied to Central African Republic for use in schools and for adult education programs.

Two students from the Central African Republic were receiving training in Canada.

Chad

A series of 84 educational films was supplied to Chad for use in schools and for adult education programs.

Thirteen Canadian teachers and advisers were in Chad and four Chadian students were receiving training in Canada.

Congo-Brazzaville

A series of 84 educational films has been supplied to Congo for use in schools and for adult education programs.

Canada has brought two students to this country for training and has sent seven teachers and advisers to Congo-Brazzaville, three of them during 1965-66.

Congo-Leopoldville

Canada again this year made a \$500,000 contribution to the UN Congo Civilian Fund.

Canada is providing approximately 900 tons of paper to the Republic of Congo for the production of textbooks to be used in primary and secondary schools. The first 300 tons were sent in 1965-66 and equal amounts will be delivered in 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Eight students were under training in Canada and eight teachers and advisers were sent to Congo-Leopoldville.

Ivory Coast

There were 11 Canadian teachers and advisers in Ivory Coast.

Dahomey

A series of 84 educational films was supplied to Dahomey for use in schools and for adult education programs.

There were eight Canadian teachers in Dahomey and two students from Dahomey were receiving training in Canada.

Gabon

Canada provided Gabon with a quantity of audio-visual equipment including a cinema van and films and also a quantity of educational equipment valued at \$55,000 for use in its schools.

Guinea

Canada is supplying Guinea with \$170,000 worth of road-building equipment (graders and front end loaders) and is also providing a technician to give instruction in equipment operation and maintenance.

To assist Guinea in its national program to raise the level of literacy, Canada is providing 1500 tons of paper valued at \$600,000. The paper is to be used to produce textbooks for schools and pamphlets for adult education programs. In the same connection, Canada undertook to provide Guinea with ten fully equipped cinema vans valued at \$150,000 and ten sets of films. One student from Guinea was under training in Canada.

Malagasy

Canada is providing 12 tons of paper to Malagasy for the production of pamphlets to be used in its literacy programs.

Four students from Malagasy were receiving training in Canada.

Mali

Three students were brought to Canada for training and five teachers were sent to Mali.

Morocco

A series of 84 educational films was supplied to Morocco for use in schools and for adult education.

There were five Canadian teachers in Morocco and four students receiving training in Canada.

Niger

There were three Canadian teachers and one adviser in Niger.

Rwanda

Canada is making a major contribution to the establishment of the National University of Rwanda at Butare. Buildings and equipment valued at over \$600,000 have been supplied to the university. Canada also provided 39 staff members during 1965-66.

Senegal

Canada is providing audio-visual equipment and the services of a film production expert to the UN Audio-Visual Centre at Dakar.

There were nineteen Canadian teachers and one adviser in Senegal. One Senegalese student received training in Canada during the year.

Togo

A series of 84 educational films was provided to Togo for use in schools and for adult education.

There were eight Canadian teachers in Togo and five students from Togo received training in Canada.

Tunisia

Canada is participating in the staffing of a wing of a paediatric hospital in Tunis. A medical expert has spent some time at the hospital and will make recommendations on additional personnel recruitment. Three pilot instructors were being recruited for the Civil Aviation School which was recently established in Tunisia. Training will be available to candidates from all French-speaking African countries. Seven technicians were being recruited to provide training in the maintenance and operation of road-building equipment. Canada was also recruiting engineering personnel to act as advisers at the Kasserine pulp mill.

Canada brought two students to this country for training and had 24 teachers and seven advisers in Tunisia.

Upper Volta

A series of 84 educational films was provided to Upper Volta for use in schools and for adult education.

COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Canadian assistance program for the Caribbean area was introduced in 1958 when the proposed West Indies Federation of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and the Leeward and Windward Islands was in the process of formation. Canada's original aid commitment was \$10,000,000 over five years, intended primarily for projects of benefit to the whole Federation. This program was continued after the dissolution of the Federation in 1962, although it became a series of individual programs for former units.

On the conclusion of the original five-year commitment on March 31, 1963, funds for the succeeding fiscal year, amounting to \$2,100,000 were made available for these islands, plus British Guiana and British Honduras.

On the basis of the funds made available and acting on the requests and priorities submitted by the recipient governments, the Canadian program of aid to the Commonwealth Caribbean area for the first six years was involved largely with the provision of two ships for inter-island commerce and educational and technical assistance.

When Canadian aid appropriations were increased in the fiscal year 1964-65 an expanded program for the Caribbean was approved, making available \$9,000,000, consisting of \$3,500,000 in grant assistance and \$5,500,000 in special development loans. The allocation in 1965-66 was \$10,000,000, including \$4,500,000 in grants and \$5,500,000 in development loans.

During 1965-66, a total of \$1,970,000 was spent on technical assistance, financing 130 Canadian teachers and advisers in the Caribbean and 431 students in Canada.

Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands

Trade development, educational facilities and water distribution and storage have been given high priority in the Little Eight islands of the West Indies. Canada was able to assist in each of these fields during the year under review. To aid inter-island commerce and to develop export business, port handling equipment was provided for Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat and St. Kitts and warehouses were built in St. Lucia and St. Kitts. Towards the end of the year, economists from Canada, Britain and the United States took part in a tripartite survey of the islands' economic potential.

Four primary schools were built in Antigua, Dominica and Grenada (2) and the construction began of two new schools in Antigua and Dominica. Canada undertook to supply up to \$125,000 of furniture and office and educational equipment to the University of the West Indies campus in Barbados.

Water storage and distribution projects, part of a water conservation program to which Canada has contributed \$1,200,000, were under way in St. Kitts, Montserrat and St. Lucia.

British Honduras

At the present time, an old swing bridge connects the two halves of the capital city of Belize. As its first capital project in British Honduras, Canada has begun work on the design and construction of a new bridge over the Belize river.

British Guiana

Prime importance has been given by British Guiana to the development of its interior and, in this connection, work has begun on the development of a highway system. Canada supplied road maintenance and construction equipment and also provided well-drilling equipment, trucks and technical advisers in a related program of assistance to the Amerindian people. The program for the year also included the provision of two diesel locomotives valued at \$302,000 for the transportation system and a fire truck to be used in the city of Georgetown, which contains a large number of wooden buildings.

Jamaica

To feed a rapidly growing population Jamaica is interested in developing the potential of its fishing industry. Canada agreed to construct a fishing vessel at an estimated cost of \$125,000 for use in training Jamaican fishermen.

A number of self-help community development projects are under way in Jamaican villages. Canada provided \$100,000 worth of equipment for rural water storage and distribution.

To increase the level of skills in the island, Canada contributed technical school equipment valued at \$91,000.

Loan agreements were signed for the construction of the Olivier Bridge (\$700,000) and for services in the low-cost housing project at Harbour View (\$725,000).

There were 86 Jamaicans studying in Canada and 21 Canadian teachers and advisers in Jamaica during the year.

Trinidad and Tobago

An aircraft guiding system for the Port of Spain airport was nearing completion at a cost of \$150,000. To aid the islands in the preservation of timber resources, Canada supplied fire-fighting equipment. Canadian funds totalling \$3,000,000 were made available by means of special development loans for lumber for low-cost housing projects, port-handling equipment, prefabricated factory buildings, port warehouses and equipment for rural electrification.

There were 75 Trinidadians studying in Canada and 47 Canadian teachers and advisers in the two islands during 1965-66.

LATIN-AMERICAN PROGRAM

Canada's bilateral assistance to Latin America began when \$10,000,000 was earmarked for exclusive use in that area from the development loan fund approved by Parliament in 1964. A further \$10,000,000 was added in 1965-66.

The program is being carried out in conjunction with the Inter-American Development Bank, which has the responsibility for the selection and initial examination of projects for financing with these funds. Canada is consulted at all stages.

The first project was a \$3,240,000 loan to the Port Commission of Acajutla, El Salvador, in connection with a program of port expansion. The second was for a pre-investment study of the Guayas River basin in Ecuador. Several other loan projects are under consideration.

TABLE A

Students and Trainees in Canada Under
Canadian Aid Programs
1956-65 *

<u>Year</u>	<u>South & South East Asia</u>	<u>Caribbean</u>	<u>Africa</u>	<u>Commonwealth Scholarship Plan</u>	<u>Total</u>
1956	370	-	-	-	370
1957	391	-	-	-	391
1958	400	5	3	-	408
1959	479	27	22	-	528
1960	541	30	40	100	711
1961	553	4	80	204	841
1962	621	14	134	274	1043
1963	824	77	218	304	1423
1964	953	189	358	320	1820
1965	1148	431	650	309	2538

* Calendar Years

TABLE B

Advisers and Teachers Serving Abroad Under
Canadian Aid Programs
1956-65 *

Year	South & South East Asia	Caribbean	Africa	Total
1956	52	-	-	52
1957	59	-	-	59
1958	57	5	2	64
1959	54	13	7	74
1960	58	16	9	83
1961	62	11	53	126
1962	85	18	130	235
1963	110	33	199	342
1964	115	74	352	542
1965	130	130	614	874

* Calendar Years

TABLE C

Types of Bilateral Assistance 1965

	<u>Grants</u> % of total	<u>Loans</u> % of total
Agriculture, forestry fishing	8.0	3.0
Transport and communications	6.0	24.2*
Energy Resources	25.0*	49.0*
Education, housing, community projects	7.6	2.0
Industrial raw materials and fertilizer components	19.0*	7.0
Food Aid	22.0*	
Technical Assistance	12.0	
Industrial Development	0.4	14.8*



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